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METHOD FOR TREATING FERROUS ALLOY PARTS BY  
SULPHURIZATION.

5 The invention relates to a method for treating  
metal surfaces and, more generally, surfaces of ferrous  
alloy parts, in order to improve their resistance to  
jamming.

10 Such treatments are perfectly familiar to a person  
skilled in the art and widely used in designing  
mechanical elements, for example when parts have to rub  
against one another under severe load and pressure  
conditions. These treatments can also apply, or be  
applied, both in cases of lubrication (with oil,  
grease, etc.) and in cases of the absence of such  
15 lubrication.

Various methods have been proposed to form, on the  
surface of the ferrous alloy parts, compounds suitable  
for improving interactions with the environment.

20 The various known treatment methods include  
superficial oxidation methods which are suitable for  
improving the corrosion resistance. Also known are  
tool phosphatization methods which, by creating a  
superficial layer of iron phosphate, are used to  
improve the effects of lubrication in substantial  
25 proportions.

Finally, sulphurization treatment methods are  
known.

The invention relates more particularly to the  
latter type of treatment.

30 The sulphurization of steels and the effects of a  
superficial layer of iron sulphide on lubrication are  
perfectly familiar to a person skilled in the art and,  
for example, appear from the teaching of Patents FR 1  
406 530 and FR 2 823 227.

35 According to the teaching of Patent FR 1 406 530,  
the treated metal parts are immersed in a bath of  
ionized molten salt. This electrolytic sulphurization  
with molten salts can pose a threat to the environment.

According to the teaching of Patent FR 2 823 227, an iron sulphide coating having an appropriate thickness and Fe/S ratio is deposited on the part to be treated, the coating being selected from those of which  
5 the surface has a fractal dimension of at least 2.6. Here also, the method employs electrolytic sulphurization, which can create technical constraints limiting its productivity. It may also be observed that the salts used are expensive.

10 Another solution appears from the teaching of Patent US 6 139 973 which relates to a method used to deposit iron sulphide by cathodic electrolysis of an aqueous solution. Among the drawbacks, apart from the limitations inherent in the electrolytic method  
15 pertaining to the shape of the parts to be treated, it appears that the Fe/S layer is not obtained by chemical reaction, but deposited on the steel surface, and this raises real problems of adhesion.

The problem that the invention proposes to solve  
20 is to reduce the toxicity, on the one hand, and to avoid the use of electrolysis, on the other, so that the energy needed is limited to maintaining the aqueous solution at a predetermined temperature.

It is also observed that the absence of current  
25 flow makes it possible to control the composition, thickness and continuity of the superficial layers with great accuracy and high reproducibility, and also makes it possible to treat parts of complex shape, including those with cavities (bores, blind holes, gears, etc.).

30 To solve such a problem, a method has been designed and developed for treating ferrous alloy parts by sulphurization, whereby the parts are immersed in a bath of an aqueous solution, without the passage of an electric current, heated to a temperature between about  
35 100°C and 140°C for a period of between 5 and about 30 minutes. The bath of aqueous solution has concentrations of caustic soda, sodium thiosulphate and sodium sulphide.

Caustic soda is corrosive to ferrous alloy parts and allows the liberation of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions necessary for the precipitation of a layer of iron sulphide on the parts. The sulphur component of the  
5 thiosulphate also allows the precipitation of this layer of iron sulphide. Finally, iron sulphide is also an important agent in the sulphurization method.

Advantageously, the sulphurizing power of the bath requires the presence of caustic soda in concentrations  
10 between 400 and 1000 g/l, of sodium thiosulphate in concentrations between 30 and 300 g/l, and of sodium sulphide in concentrations between 60 and 120 g/l.

Advantageously, the bath working temperature is between about 120°C and 140°C. For the sake of  
15 simplification, it is possible to work at the boiling point, which depends on the composition of the aqueous solution.

The resistance to jamming resulting from the treatment method according to the invention is  
20 evaluated by the test on the Faville Levally machine according to standard ASTM-D-2170.

In a manner perfectly known to a person skilled in the art, this test consists in treating a case-hardened, quenched and ground 16NC6 steel cylindrical  
25 test specimen 6.35 mm in diameter and 50 mm in height. The specimen is clamped between two jaws cut in a right-angled V to which a load is applied increasing linearly as a function of time. The test is stopped when jamming or flow of the specimen occurs. This test  
30 is characterized by a quantity called the Faville grade, which is the integral of the load applied with respect to time, this grade being expressed in daN.s. In this respect, it has appeared that, when the specimen is treated by the method according to the  
35 invention, the Faville grade must be higher than 12 000 daN.s and the specimen must have flowed and not jammed.

Reference is made below to the non-limiting examples provided for information, which show the results obtained with the features of the method

according to the invention, in comparison with treatments according to the prior art.

Example 1

In this example, a comparison is made between the Faville grade of test specimens of case-hardened, quenched 16NC6 steel, in the case of an untreated specimen (1), a phosphatized specimen (2), an oxidized specimen (3), a specimen according to the method of the invention (4). The results are given in the table below:

	1	2	3	4
	Untreated specimen	Phosphatized specimen	Oxidized specimen	Sulphurized specimen
Faville grade daN.s	5000	5500	5300	15 000
End of test	Jamming	Jamming	Jamming	Flow

The specimen treated according to the invention is quenched in an aqueous solution containing, on the preparation of the bath, 775 g/l of caustic soda, 200 g/l of sodium thiosulphate and 90 g/l of sodium sulphide. The treatment is carried out at 130°C for 15 minutes.

It appears from this test that solutions 1, 2 and 3 do not impart any anti-jamming property to the part, whereas solution 4, according to the invention, is characterized by a high anti-jamming effect, considering that the Faville grade is multiplied by 3.

Example 2:

In this example, a comparison is made between the Faville test specimens of case-hardened, quenched 16NC6 steel, sulphurized by the method according to the invention (1) and by the electrolytic method, as it appears from the teaching of Patent FR 2 823 227. The results are given in the table below:

	1	2
	Specimen sulphurized according to the invention	Specimen sulphurized according to FR 2 823 227
Faville grade daN.s	15 000	11 000
End of test	Flow	Flow

The specimen according to the invention is treated in an aqueous solution containing, on preparation of the bath, 775 g/l of caustic soda, 200 g/l of sodium thiosulphate and 90 g/l of sodium sulphide.

The treatment was carried out at 130°C for 15 minutes.

It appears from these tests that solutions 1 and 2 have anti-jamming properties and that the specimen sulphurized according to the method of the invention (1) presents a 36% improvement in anti-jamming behaviour.

Example 3:

In this example, all the specimens are treated in aqueous solution by varying the temperature and initial concentrations of caustic soda (NaOH), sodium thiosulphate (Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), sodium sulphide (Na<sub>2</sub>S).

The results are given in the table below:

20

Solution	1	2	3	4	5	6
Temperature (g/l)	130	130	130	80	130	130
NaOH (g/l)	775	775	1000	775	550	275
Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (g/l)	200	0	200	200	200	200
Na <sub>2</sub> S (g/l)	90	90	0	90	120	90
Faville grade daN.s	15 000	5300	8300	6000	14 000	8500
End of test	Flow	Jamming	Jamming	Jamming	Flow	Jamming

It appears from this table that:

- Solution 1 conforms to the desired features given the preparation conditions and the grade of the Faville test.
- 5     - Solutions 2 and 3 do not conform, considering their initial concentrations of sodium thiosulphate and sodium sulphide. These two examples illustrate the synergistic effect of thiosulphates and sulphides for the treatment of
- 10     steels.
- Solution 4, which is similar to solution 1 as regards the composition of the aqueous solution, does not conform because of the treatment temperature, which is too low for reactions on the
- 15     specimen to take place effectively and to impart a resistance to jamming.
- Solution 5 yields a satisfactory result in terms of anti-jamming properties, despite a different bath composition to that of solution 1.
- 20     - Solution 6 does not produce a satisfactory anti-jamming response because the caustic soda concentration is too low.

According to the features of the invention, it is observed that the parts, treated according to the

25     claimed method, have oxygen in the different layers.

The advantages clearly appear from the description, and the following features are emphasized and repeated:

- respect for the environment;
- 30     - very accurate and highly reproducible control of the composition, thickness and continuity of the superficial layers;
- the absence of current flow making it possible, in particular, to treat parts of complex shape,
- 35     including those having cavities.